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that of the tubules. Numerous small cysts were to be seen. Examination of the liver and spleen showed no abnormality.

The disease corresponds closely with the previously published descriptions and is undoubtedly the same disease that has been described elsewhere.

As to the relation of the disease to leprosy in man, Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, Director of the Leprosy Investigation Station at Molokai, T. H., stated in an article which appeared in the Transactions of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Territorial Medical Society as follows:

> The question immediately arises as to whether this disease of the rat may not be human leprosy occurring in that animal. Of course, with the data now available it is impossible to give a categorical answer to this question, but the geographical distribution of the disease speaks against an affirmative reply. It seems more probable that rat leprosy is to human leprosy as is bovine or avian tuberculosis to the human disease, rather than that it is like plague or glanders, a disease common to and transmissible between two species.

A number of rats have been inoculated from typical cases of this interesting disease with the view of making a further study of it, but as a number of months is necessary for the development of the disease in inoculated animals, considerable time will elapse before it will be possible to ascertain whether the inoculations have been successful.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Emeryville, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports, June 27 and 30:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Week ended June 27.

Date of last case, sickened January 30, 1908.

Sick inspected	18
Dead inspected	89
Premises inspected	18,370
Necropsy held	1
Houses disinfected	116
Houses destroyed	17
Buildings condemned	11
Nuisances abated	1,744
Rats found dead	416
Rats trapped	4,458
Total rats taken	4,874
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus [a]	3,914
Mus rattus	77
Mus musculus	474
Total	4,465
Rats examined bacteriologically	2,990
Poisons placed	158,895

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[a] This species has heretofore been called mus decumanus in this report. The term mus norvegicus is, however, considered preferable.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Week ended June 27.

Sick inspected	67
Dead inspected	26
Premises inspected	5,265
Nuisances abated	898
Rats found dead	29
Rats trapped	1,260
Poisons placed	7,081
Notices served	339
Rats examined bacteriologically	1,206
Ships inspected	2
Certificate signed	1
Ships fumigated	3

EMERYVILLE, CAL.

Week ended June 27.

Sick inspected	28
Dead inspected	1
Premises inspected	1,138
House disinfected	1
Nuisances abated	1
Rats trapped	63
Poisons placed	5,850
Notices served	3

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy reports:

Week ended June 20:

Vessels fumigated and certified	20
Vessels certified	68

Reports from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, June 29:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Week ended June 27.

Date of finding of last plague rat	April 30, 1908
Rats received	1,291
Rats necropsied	1,212
Plague rats found	0
Plague-infected rats to date	11
Ships inspected	5
Ships fumigated	5

Plague-infected rats found.

Doctor Glover further reports:

July 6. Assistant Surgeon Chapin, plague laboratory, reports two rats positive of plague from Woodward residence district, Eighth and Madison, June 23 and 29.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

FLORIDA.—Reports from the State board of health for the week ended June 27, 1908, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 7 cases; *Tampa*, 4 cases; *West Tampa*, *Daytona*, *Fort White*, and *Ocala*,